

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE APOLOGIZES TO NATION FOR RACIST REMARKS

OW030721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone apologized to the nation Friday for his racist remarks, saying he regrets his recent comments on the intelligence of the American people. Nakasone made the apology in response to the question by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Dietman Takeshi Noda at the budget committee of the House of the Representatives.

"The remarks have resulted in damaging the Japanese people's pride so badly that you should have grave reflection and give an apology to the public over the matter," Noda said.

Nakasone reiterated that he had "no intention whatsoever of insulting the American people by criticizing U.S. societies or discriminating U.S. citizens." "I feel obliged to undergo some reflection and make my best efforts to restore Japanese pride," Nakasone added.

Nakasone said at an LDP meeting last month that the intelligence level of Americans is lower than that of Japan due to a large number of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans.

Noda also pointed to Nakasone's other discriminatory remarks that when listening to political speeches on television women usually pay attention to such things as ties or the color of politicians' clothes, rather than the content of the speeches. Nakasone, however, defending himself by saying, [as received] "I didn't mean it because I used the word 'maybe' in the expression. You can take it as a kind of joke."

As to the possibility of introducing a large-scale indirect tax to cover the financial deficit, Nakasone reiterated his position that he will not adopt such a tax hike even if the government tax advisory body recommends it.

On tax issues, LDP Executive Board Chairman Shintaro Abe made a statement Wednesday that there are no other financial sources for the proposed tax reduction, except through the introduction of the indirect tax and abolition of the "maru-yu" tax-exempt system for small savings depositors.

Noda was followed by Kenjiro Kawamata of the leading opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and Yoshiaki Masaki of Komeito who also criticized Nakasone for his allegedly discriminatory remarks on American minorities and women.

U.S. CLAMPS IMPORT CURBS ON JAPAN TEXTILE GOODS

OW021231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- The United States clamped unilateral import curbs on eight categories of Japanese textile goods successively from June to the end of September, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Thursday.

The U.S. took the action by invoking a provision of the Multifiber arrangement (MFA), an international textile trade agreement, which permits import restrictions if a sharp increase in imports threatens to disrupt the domestic market.

Under the provision, import quantities can be kept below limits equivalent to the levels of the past year for a maximum period of two years, the officials said.

The eight categories subject to U.S. curbs are synthetic staple fabrics, poplin cotton fabrics, twill cotton fabrics, yarn-dyed cotton fabrics, cotton prints, women's cloth shirts, and men's and women's cotton pants.

Japan's textile exports to the U.S. soared 20 percent to 300 million square yards in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year, because of active consumer demand in the U.S. as well as a rush of exports anticipating a further rise in the yen's value against the dollar.

The U.S. action is regarded here as an attempt to pressure Japan into giving ground in the deadlocked bilateral talks on revision of their textile trade agreement, which expired at the end of last year.

The two countries agreed to introduce a system of overall quantitative control over Japan's textile exports to the U.S. But they are still divided over item-by-item quantitative curbs.

The U.S. has already informed Japan of its position that imports of 10 other categories of Japanese textile goods, including synthetic filament fabrics, also threaten to upset the domestic market. Unless this problem is resolved in 60 days, there is the strong possibility that the U.S. would slap import curbs on these goods as well, the officials said.

FURTHER ON FINNISH PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Nakasone Hosts Luncheon

OW020709 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called on Finnish President Mauno Henrik Koivisto to work with Japan in fighting trade protectionism and to increase exchanges in the economic, science and technology fields between the two countries, at a luncheon held at his official residence Thursday.

Nakasone said that he respects Finland's position of neutrality in East-West relations while promoting talks for world peace.

Koivisto, who is here on a six-day state visit, said that a major goal is to promote more balanced trade between the two countries. He said Finland's fundamental policy of diplomacy rests on friendly relations with its neighbor countries, adding that the country's present relations with the Soviet Union are good and stable.

Koivisto called for Japan's cooperation in easing strained international relations as well as disarmament through peaceful talks.

Koivisto Honored at Banquet

OW021221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Visiting Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and his wife, Taimi, attended a banquet given in their honor at the Imperial Palace Thursday night.

Among those present were Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his wife Tsutako.

In a welcoming speech, Emperor Hirohito said, "The Japanese people have a high regard for the Finnish people who have gone through historical ordeals and made best efforts to achieve social welfare." President Koivisto replied that the distinctive qualities of the Japanese people, such as sincerity and honesty are admired by the Finnish people.

Earlier in the day, the presidential couple were invited to tea at the crown prince's palace at Aoyama. Akihito and Princess Michiko visited Finland in June last year at the invitation of the Finnish president.

Vayrynen Urges Balanced Trade

OW021131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen Thursday called for more balanced trade with Japan but said his country has no intention to restrict imports from Japan.

Speaking in a press conference at the Japan National Press Club, Vayrynen, also deputy premier, said that his country has been suffering from a large trade deficit with Japan, which reached 272 million dollars in 1985.

Vayrynen, who is here accompanying Finnish President Mauno Henrik Koivisto on a six-day state visit, said the main purpose of the trip was to call for balanced trade. The Japanese Government has responded positively during the Finnish leaders' talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, Vayrynen said.

The visit to Japan, the first by a Finnish leader, has been fruitful, but "there is also a lack of information about Finland in Japan," he said. Finland plans to hold a promotional festival titled "Scandinavia Today" in Japan next year in an effort to get better Japanese understanding of the country, Vayrynen said.

The Finnish delegation will leave for home on Sunday after sightseeing in Kyoto.

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR ARRIVES ON 'UNOFFICIAL' VISIT

OW021315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed arrived Thursday for an unofficial four-day visit to Japan, after attending a United Nations General Assembly session in New York.

Mahathir will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Saturday, Japanese officials said.

LI XIANNIAN ARRIVES 3 OCT; MET BY KIM IL-SONG

SK030527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, has arrived in Pyongyang today by a special plane at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly greeted Comrade Li Xiannian at the airport.

Present at the airport to meet the guests were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and other senior officials of the party and the government.

[Where the KCNA English version reads "and other senior officials of the party and government." The Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean version broadcast at 0400 GMT on 3 October carries the following: "Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Pok-sin and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the working people's organizations and central organizations; generals and officers of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational, cultural, artistic, and publishing and reporting sectors; and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. Also present at the airport were Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK and personnel of the embassy; and diplomatic envoys of many countries."]

The Pyongyang Airport and streets greeting the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people were in a warm atmosphere of welcome.

Thousands of citizens with flags of Korea and China and bunches of flowers in their hands came out to the airport.

Set up in front of welcomers were slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China!" "Long live indestructible militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China!" and so on.

The plane carrying the Chinese guests touched down when the crowds sent up warm cheers and shouts of "manse" (hurrah) with deep friendly sentiments toward the fraternal Chinese people.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Comrade Li Xiannian, together with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed the guard of honour at the three services of the Korean People's Army.

The guests received enthusiastic welcome from hundreds of thousands of citizens along the route from the airport.

Papers Friday editorially welcome the arrival of the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, points out in its editorial that the Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has overcome the long trials of history will be everlasting and the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the years ahead.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK030802 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 2 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October editorial: "The Goodwill Envoy of the Chinese People"]

[Text] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, will arrive in Pyongyang today to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

The streets of the capital are filled with an atmosphere of greetings to receive the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people. The Korean people warmly welcome the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian, an intimate friend of our people.

Comrade Li Xiannian visited our country in July 1971 as head of a Chinese party and state delegation. He also visited our country in October 1980 as head of the CPC delegation to attend the Sixth WPK Congress and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the party's founding. Because of this, Comrade Li Xiannian is well known to our people. Comrade Li Xiannian is once again visiting our country. As an expression of the sentiments of strong friendship of the fraternal Chinese people toward the Korean people, this pleases our people. This visit will serve as a new opportunity to further develop the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries, parties, and peoples.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated: The peoples of Korea and China are old comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have formed a fighting friendship with blood through the long strenuous struggle against the common enemy.

Korea-China friendship is a firm and vital combatant friendship that has taken deep historical roots through the days of the strenuous joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors and is an invincible friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have shared weal and woe. The Korean and Chinese Communists and peoples attained the historic victory in the cause of national liberation by struggling firmly hand in hand against the Japanese imperialists for a long period of time. When the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression against the Korean people after World War II, the Korean and Chinese peoples fought together in the same trenches. At that time, the fraternal Chinese people sent their volunteers to the Korean front to help our people. The Chinese People's Volunteers fighters who came to the Korean front demonstrated the matchless spirit of sacrifice and popular heroism, thus defending the Korean land by sacrificing their lives.

The Korean and Chinese people also closely supported each other and cooperated among themselves, while satisfying each other's needs, during the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our people have not forgotten the fact that the fraternal Chinese people helped our people's righteous struggle with blood during our fatherland liberation war and that they extended their unselfish support and encouragement, material as well as in spirit, to us.

Korea-China friendship is especially valuable, because it is based upon the firm friendship between the party and state leaders of the two countries. The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, and the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai earlier formed firm relations of friendship and provided an everlasting foundation for Korea-China friendship. Because of the visits to China by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the visit to our country by the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang -- visits that took place in recent years -- Korea-China friendship has come to a more brilliant historical milestone. Korea-China friendship is a great friendship that has been consolidated into an invincible one while, they, as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, were struggling together for the joint cause on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Korea-China friendship that has been forged with blood and that has overcome the long trials of history will be everlasting and indestructible, and the fraternal friendship and unity between our two parties, countries, and peoples will be further consolidated and developed in the future.

After their victory in the people's revolution, the fraternal Chinese people demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the CPC, thereby building a new, powerful, prospering, and developing socialist China on the Chinese land where exploitation and suppression were dominant and where poverty and famine were prevalent. The Chinese revolution has made new progress in recent years. With the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the occasion, in particular, temporary difficulties seen in the road of advance were overcome and the entire nation's stability and unity were attained. The ranks of the party were strongly strengthened. Socialist economic construction and spiritual civilization construction are being successfully carried out. Industrial and agricultural production is increasing in China and a new change is taking place in the lives of the Chinese people. Today, the Chinese people, strongly united around the CPC and upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress, the meeting of party representatives, and various other plenums, are vigorously struggling to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized modernized socialist power. After successfully carrying out the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Chinese people, with confidence in victory, began the Seventh 5-Year Plan this year.

The appearance of People's China has become new and the power of the PRC is being constantly strengthened. The Chinese people are persistently struggling to reunify the entire country by restoring Taiwan, a Chinese land that cannot be separated. The Chinese people are attaining great successes by executing a foreign policy of sovereignty and independence; the international position of the PRC is being further heightened with the passage of time; and its power to influence the development of the international situation is being further heightened. All achievements that the Chinese people are attaining are the result of the leadership of the CPC, which has skillfully mobilized the revolutionary fervor and creative power of the masses in materializing the party's decisions. Our people rejoice as over their own over all achievements that the fraternal Chinese people are attaining in revolution and construction under the leadership of the CPC and extend firm solidarity to their cause.

The Chinese people highly praise the achievement that the Korean people are attaining in socialist construction, and support our struggle to reunify the fatherland. The Korean people, being firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are vigorously advancing for the complete victory of socialism and are persistently struggling to accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland after crushing the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by the splittists at home and abroad. Further strengthening and developing Korea-China friendship is very beneficial to the victorious advance of socialist construction in our two countries and is a contribution to strengthening the socialist forces and maintaining peace and stability in the world.

As they have in the past, our party and people will make every effort to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship. Our people sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people will win greater achievements in their struggle to make their country a modernized socialized socialist power. We also hope that great successes will be attained in Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country.

KANG SONG-SAN GREETES ZHAO ZIYANG ON ANNIVERSARY

SK020708 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. The message said that he sends the most enthusiastic congratulations and warm greetings to the fraternal Chinese people on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the commemorative and festive holiday of the fraternal Chinese people.

The message noted that for the past 37 years since the founding of the PRC, the fraternal Chinese people have attained brilliant success in socialist revolution and construction, highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle under the leadership of the CPC, and have converted China into a growing and prospering socialist power. The message notes that our people rejoice, as their own, over the successes which the fraternal Chinese people have been attaining in the struggle to realize the four modernizations by upholding the decision of the 12th CPC Congress, and truly hope that everything turns out satisfactorily in the land of the fraternal country of China.

The message notes that he firmly believed that the traditional Korean-Chinese relations, which have been cemented in blood through a long arduous struggle against the common enemy, and which have overcome the trials of history, will be solidified and developed forever generation to generation in conformity with the consistent yearning of the peoples of the two countries. The message notes that he wholeheartedly wishes the fraternal Chinese people great success in their struggle and responsible work to carry out the 7th 5-year plan, upholding the decision of the 12th party congress under the correct leadership of the CPC.

WU XUEQIAN BACKS WITHDRAWING U.S. KOREAN FORCES

SK011026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, speaking at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 24, according to a report.

He said that China supported the positive efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He also expressed the support for the reasonable proposals and demands of the DPRK for the North-South dialogue, tripartite talks and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

He hoped for the promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

USSR SPORTS CHAIRMAN SUPPORTS OLYMPIC COHOSTING

SK011020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 1 Oct 86

["Chairman of USSR State Sports Committee Supports DPRK's Olympic Cohosting Proposal" --- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Sports Committee, on September 29 said that there were a series of problems confronting the '88 Olympic Games, according to a report.

The U.S. forces' presence in South Korea is an important problem among such problems which had been discussed at talks with Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, he said, and stressed:

It is natural that People's Korea demands the simultaneous holding of the '88 Olympiad in Pyongyang, too.

Foreign Ministers' Support

SK030424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The foreign ministers of the socialist countries, speaking at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 25 and 26, expressed firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli expressed firm solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully and make U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea.

He stated that the 1988 Olympic Games must be cohosted by the north and the south of Korea and declared: Otherwise, Cuba will not participate in the games which will be used in backing the most suppressive and corrupt "regime" in the world.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski stressed that an urgent problem was to carry into practice the serious peace initiatives for the relaxation of the tension made by the DPRK in connection with the question of the Korean peninsula.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, pointing to the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, said how we can say we have advanced toward peace this year when the question of Korean reunification still remains unsolved.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer voiced support to the DPRK's proposals to improve the situation on the Korean peninsula including the proposal on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu reaffirmed Romanian's solidarity with and firm support to the stand and initiatives, efforts and political and diplomatic activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

Foreign Media Support

SK030411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- Foreign media published articles opposing the Seoul hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games and supporting the DPRK's co-sponsorship proposal.

The Syrian paper AL-USUBUU AL-RIADIIH September 22 said that the staging of the Olympic Games in South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, would mean to plunge the games into a vortex of danger and failure and drive the world sports circle to division and confrontation.

The U.S. paper PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD September 18 said it was becoming all the clearer that the decision of the International Olympic Committee itself to hold the '88 Olympics in South Korea plagued with social disorder was a mistake.

The Tanzanian paper SUNDAY NEWS September 22 said Pyongyang's proposal to co-stage the Olympic Games was enjoying active support in many countries, adding: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has splendid facilities for all events of international games.

Earlier, the Congolese News Agency said that the insistence of the United States and South Korea on staging the Olympic Games in Seoul only was intended to create "two Koreas".

NODONG SINMUN ON ARRESTS IN SOUTH DURING ASIAD

SK030636 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 30 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October commentary: "100-day Operation for Manhunting"]

[Text] According to a radio report from South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has committed the atrocity of arresting 263,560 innocent people throughout South Korea as of 25 September under the name of a 100-day operation cracking down on crimes hindering the Asian Games -- an operation which began in mid-June. Among those arrested, 124,600 were formally placed under restraint or handed over to a summary court.

As the sentiment opposing and rejecting the Asian Games grows high among students and people in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has surrounded the stadium with many folds of a suppressive dragnet and kicked up a wholesale suppression throughout the country. The stadium is so rigorously guarded by the fascist clique that the foreign athletes participating in the games are unable to have dinner or drink water. Furthermore, the fascist clique has dared to commit the act of resorting to violence against foreign reporters collecting news material on the anti-Asiad demonstrations staged by the students and of seizing their film from them.

The fascist commotion excited by the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the pretext of preserving order for a successful holding of the games clearly shows how frantically the puppets run wild to force the Asian Games by suppressing the people's resistance with bayonets. It is clear to everyone that the games being held under a strict cordon of the puppet army and police, armed to the teeth, cannot be sound sports games that contribute to achieving the development of sports and to seeking friendship and unity among Asian athletes. The atrocity committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has held the games that are opposed and rejected by the people and which has arrested and punished innocent people by resorting to violence merely because they resisted the games, is an unpardonable criminal act trampling underfoot the noble ideal of the Olympics and sportsmanship.

Even though these games are the 10th since the first Asiad was held in New Delhi, India, in 1951, there has never been a case in which the games were held as an event of manhunting as those that are being held in South Korea, where terror and suppression are rampant. It is all the more ridiculous that the South Korean puppets are babbling about their confidence in perfectly holding the 1988 Olympic on the basis of the experience from the Asiad. The puppets' gibberish blatantly proves that the Olympics that they will try to hold in Seoul will only become violent games unprecedented in the history of the Olympics just like the Asian games.

South Korea, where anti-U.S. and antifascist struggles are being continuously waged by the students and the people and political disorder continues, is not fit for the venue for an international sports event like the Olympics not to mention the Asiad.

As the puppets have kicked up an unprecedented commotion of suppression with the Asian Games as momentum, they themselves have built a barrier to the Olympics that they will try to hold in Seoul.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to permanently remain in power and to create an international atmosphere to fabricate two Koreas by successfully holding the 1988 Olympics and thus by enhancing its prestige. However, this is a foolish dream. The people and public opinion at home and abroad will never forgive the Chon Tu-hwan ring which regards the sacred international sports events as a political means of cajolement and which frantically indulges in fascist suppression.

KIM IL-SONG VIEWS NEWLY MADE FARM MACHINERY

SK291023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song saw newly-made travelling rice thrashers.

He was accompanied by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; So Kwan-hui, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and officials concerned.

After acquainting himself in detail with the structure, efficiency and mechanism of the thrashers, President Kim Il-song watched them operating and expressed deep satisfaction with the successful production of efficient and rational farm machines suited to the conditions of our countryside.

After seeing the farm machines, he gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in forcefully accelerating the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture and in agro-scientific researches.

He taught that the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture should be carried out as indicated by "these on the socialist rural question in our country".

He said only when all the farming processes from sowing to harvesting are mechanised is it possible to make the farmers increase agricultural production with easier work and to rapidly convert cooperative ownership to all-people ownership so as to accelerate the building of communism.

In order to realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture at an early date, he said, it is imperative to produce more tractors, rice harvesters, rice thrashers and other modern farm machines and to raise their utility rate.

He said that the scientists and technicians should go and look into the reality and get the strength and wisdom of the broad masses on the active move to run out greater quantities of efficient and rational farm machines suited to the topographical conditions of our country and to the farming method of chuche.

He taught that the production of different chemical fertilizers should be increased and extensive researches be undertaken for the improvement of the fertility of soil.

LEADERS ATTEND UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK020513 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 CMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University was held at the 8 February House of Culture on 30 September. [passage omitted]

Participating in the report meeting were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the WPK municipal Pyongyang committee, and chairman of Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; functionaries of the relevant sectors Choe Tae-pok, Yi Cha-pang, and Choe Yong-hai; deans of the colleges in Pyongyang; and functionaries of scientific, educational, and publishing and reporting sectors, as well as the faculty members and students of the university.

Invited to the report meeting were members of the Choson University congratulatory delegation led by Nam Hui-u, president of the university, who are visiting the fatherland to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University. [passage omitted]

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ASIAN GAMES

HK021141 Hong Kong AFP in English 1128 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Seven hundred students took up cudgels on behalf of the slumdwellers of Seoul Thursday in one of the ugliest anti-Asian Games demonstrations since the festival began 12 days ago.

The students hurled petrol bombs and bricks at police during an hour-long protest at Korea University against the government's removal of hundreds of shacks under a redevelopment plan for the games, eye-witnesses said. Some 400 riot police fought back with tear gas but there were no immediate reports of any injuries or arrests.

Before the clash, the students held a campus rally at the eastern Seoul University, accusing the authorities of tearing down the shacks without paying proper compensation under the city's "beautification plan" for the Asian Games.

Nine residents who lost their eyesore homes in the slum area of Sanggye-Dong joined the rally after a four-day campus sit-in with student leaders.

During the rally they issued a joint call for the immediate release of Yu Kyung-jae [name as received] chief of the committee set up to oppose the redevelopment plan, who was arrested last Sunday.

During Thursday's protests the students shouted "stop the murderous removal of shacks" and "we oppose with death the Asian Games which threatens the livelihood of the poor."

Dissidents and radical students have denounced the games as an expensive sports circus staged to distract people from domestic political problems.

The reopening of Seoul National University Thursday following the completion of the Asiad table-tennis events there Wednesday prompted another demonstration, but the student dispersed peacefully.

PRESIDENT RENEWS CALL FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

SK030137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called for North Korea to come forward onto the path of national reconciliation to demonstrate the greatness and resourcefulness of the Korean people.

The president renewed the call for national reconciliation in his message to the 4318th anniversary of National Foundation Day, a national holiday.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong read the message in a ceremony held at Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul.

"I take this occasion to cordially invite North Korea to come forward onto the path of national reconciliation, quickly restoring their national conscience and reason and promptly ending hostile and self-injuring acts that are a disgrace to the nation," Chon said.

He continued, "I earnestly pray that in the '88 Seoul Olympics, our brethren in the South and the North will be able to join hands so as to dramatically demonstrate the greatness and resourcefulness of the Korean people to the entire world...."

The success of the Seoul Asiad has brought into the international limelight the true worth of the Korean people who have managed to make it to the top of Asia before anybody hardly noticed, Chon said.

"We shall be able to successfully carry out the peaceful transition of power scheduled for 1988 and the Seoul Olympics to be staged in the same year," Chon said.

PARTIES' FLOOR LEADERS DISCUSS AMENDMENT ISSUE

SK030118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of rival political parties yesterday tried to discuss ways of resuming the stalled parliamentary talks for constitutional amendment but only found themselves poles apart in their positions.

Rep. Yi Han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party strongly urged New Korea Democratic Party's Kim Tong-yong to "unconditionally" return to the special committee on the basic law revision.

For his part, Kim demanded that the ruling camp guarantee a "democratic reform of the current Constitution."

The whips' meeting was the first since the NDP declared on Sept 29 that it was boycotting the special assembly committee "temporarily," demanding a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and NDP leaders Kim Tae-Chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u.

In their talks, NDP whip Kim demanded that the government release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the combined dissident group Mintongnyon, and other "democratic fighters" from prison as a gesture to show the DJP's sincerity to amend the Constitution "in a democratic persons."

He also urged DJP whip Yi to ensure the political reinstatement of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and other "democratic persons."

Yi of the DJP said that his party would help settle these questions if the NDP comes back to the stalled negotiations on the constitutional amendment.

NDP floor leader Kim refuted that Yi's remarks were not trustworthy alleging that his party had broken promises in the past.

After the meeting, Kim told the press clearly that the NDP will link the constitutional revision issue with the operation of the regular House session.

THAI F-5 SHOT DOWN IN BATTAMBANG 28 SEP

BK030632 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1319 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct 2 -- From Sept 21 to 28, Thai gunners fired more than 6,000 mortar rounds on Kampuchean territory in support of attacks by four Thai infantry companies to capture Hills 537 and 310, which lie 1 kilometre inside Kampuchea, northwest of Ampil, Battambang Province.

Each day, the Thai riflemen, covered with continuous shellings, opened attack once or twice on Hill 537. Successively on Sept 24, 25, and 26, the Thai gunners fired each day from 700 to 1,000 rounds to support their attacks, which were reinforced with one more company, from three directions, north, northwest and southwest of Kampuchea's Hill 537.

Having failed in its artillery and infantry attacks, Thailand on Sep 28, while continuing to fire 1,500 mortar rounds, sent seven aircraft of F-5 and A-37 types for bombings and rocket firings on Hills 537 and 310 and the surrounding areas, thus causing many material and human losses for the local Kampuchean people and seriously disturbing the study of Kampuchean pupils who have just entered the new school year.

However the Kampuchean border guards and people in the above-said localities fought courageously, defeating all Thai attacks, putting out of action many enemy troops, bringing down one F-5, and firmly defending the border of their fatherland.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSMAN WOUNDED IN SKIRMISH

BK060807 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 3 (AFP) -- An Australian journalist was wounded in a skirmish with Vietnamese troops in Cambodia as he accompanied a group of resistance guerrillas, and has been trying for past eight days to reach the safety of the Thai border, sources here said Friday.

They said David Nason was shot just below the armpit on September 24 or 25, and that he had been trekking through the bush since then in a bid to cross into Thailand. Mr Nason was accompanied by Canadian journalist Robert Karniol, who escaped the gunbattled unhurt, the sources aid, although both men were reported suffering from blistered feet and having trouble walking.

(In Canberra, an Australian Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Mr. Nason, who works in the Darwin bureau of the AUSTRALIAN newspaper, had been asked by the nationalist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) to join a patrol inside Cambodia.)

Sources here said the guerrilla patrol and the two journalists crossed the border into Cambodia territory on September 17.

Arrives in Thailand

BK030833 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Oct 3 (AFP) -- An Australian journalist wounded in a skirmish between resistance guerrillas and Vietnamese troops in cambodia reached safety in Thailand Friday, a Foreign Ministry official on the Thai-Cambodian border said. [passage omitted]

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM VIETNAM

BK030328 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairmen of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly. The message says in substance:

With fraternal and sincere sentiments, we would like to send you sincere and most profound gratitude for the warm congratulations of the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Cambodian people on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September national day of the SRV. Your best wishes and cordial sentiments profoundly reflect the special relations between the two parties, governments, and people of our two countries. They also represent vigorous encouragement for our Vietnamese people in the cause of national construction and defense.

The Vietnamese party, government, and people pledge to do their best to further increase the special relations, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, for the benefit of each country's revolution and for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

We wish the fraternal Cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, further great victories in the cause of building and defending the Cambodian fatherland through stages toward socialism and in actively contributing to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. May the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and people continuously develop.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

BK021355 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 2 -- An agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-90 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Hungarian People's Republic was concluded Tuesday afternoon in Phnom Penh.

Signatories were Tang Saroem, Kampuchean minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries, and Hungarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Lajos Karsai.

Under this agreement the two sides will exchange delegations for working visits and will further intensify their cooperation on information.

Besides, Hungary will help Kampuchea in training cadres, printing brochures, and diffusion of photos on the occasion of the forthcoming 10th national day of Kampuchea, and in techno-scientific development.

HUN SEN ATTENDS FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY MEETING

BK020714 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] On the morning of 1 October, at the office of the Foreign and Home Trade Ministry, a meeting was held to sum up the results of paddy purchasing for the 1985-86 season and set targets for 1986-87 under the chairmanship of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister. Also attending the meeting were comrade ministers, deputy ministers, representatives of provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees, cadres from various central ministries, and trade cadres from various provinces and municipalities.

In the meeting's report, read by Comrade Ho Non, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign and home trade, it was stressed that 44 percent of the plan to buy foodstuffs for 1985-86 had been achieved. As for the transfer of foodstuffs to the central government, slightly more than 37 percent of the plan had been achieved. The transfer of goods to the localities had instead increased almost by two-fold compared with the price of paddy purchased. The report also pointed out the causes which prevented the task of buying foodstuffs for 1985-86 from being fulfilled.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Hun Sen discussed in detail the significance, difficulties, and immediate measures for the task of buying foodstuff for the meeting to examine and debate in depth. The comrade also pointed out the three issues which are closely related, namely cost, goods prices, and the state buying network, to ensure a fairly stable balance in buying and selling between the state and people. Finally, the comrade said that to achieve the foodstuffs buying plan and the collection of patriotic contribution requires that the meeting adopt the most appropriate measures and implement them well. All departments and services at all levels should understand the significance of buying foodstuff and collecting patriotic contributions and should strive to heighten the spirit of responsibility, organization, and good implementation in accordance with the common goal and the real situation in the localities. Comrade Hun Sen stressed that the meeting should examine and discuss in depth and focus on what to do and how to do it in buying paddy.

MEN SAM-AN RECEIVES VISITING SWEDISH YOUTH GROUP

BK021359 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 2 -- A delegation of the Social Democratic Youth League (SDYL) of Sweden led by its Chairman Ms Ylva Anna Maria Lindt left Phnom Penh this morning after a three-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentoeng Airport by Im Suosdei, vice president of the Association of the Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea; and other Kampuchean youth officials.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Mrs Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its Commission for Organisation. At the reception, Men Sam-an informed her guests of the all-sided development in Kampuchea in the past seven years and said that the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to start talks with the Khmer (?reactionaries) in groups or in individuals on the condition that Pol Pot clique be eliminated politically and organizationally.

Men Sam-an expressed gratitude to the guests for their support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

For her part, Ylva Anna Maria Lindt said that though short but her visit to Kampuchea helped her witness the great efforts deployed by the Kampuchean people and especially their achievements during the past seven years. [sentence as received]

She expressed her regret that some European countries still continue to support the Pol Pot group, and her belief that in the near future the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Sweden would be restored.

The guests also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, a textile mill at Pochentong, Cuu Long Orphanage, the former royal palace in Phnom Penh and some state enterprises in Kandal Province. They held talks with Sam Sundoeum, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea.

PRACHEACHON COMMENTS ON RAINY-SEASON PRODUCTION

BK290303 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Strive To Transplant Rice and Fulfill the Rainy-Season Rice Production Plan" -- date not given]

[Text] As of mid-September, only 54 percent of the rice transplanting plan has been fulfilled nationwide. Thanks to sufficient rain and favorable weather, the northeastern provinces have fulfilled 80 to 85 percent of the plan. Taking the lead were Kratie and Preah Vihear Provinces with 90 and 80 percent respectively. They were followed by a number of other provinces -- Svay Rieng with 75 percent, Prey Veng with 70 percent, and Kompong Chhnang with 59 percent of the plan.

Taking the lead in broadcasting floating rice are Kompong Thom, Battambang, and Takeo Provinces with more than 26,000 hectares, 25,000 hectares, and 10,000 hectares respectively. Moreover, since last week a number of sectors with vast planting acreage that had previously suffered from drought and scanty rain, such as Svay Rieng, Takeo, Kandal, and Prey Veng Provinces, have been mobilizing forces to grow rice crops thanks to the currently sufficient rainfall. Within only 1 week, the transplanting plan has increased nearly 10 percent. Comparing the outcome of this effort with the severity of the drought at the beginning of the season and the backwardness of our agricultural system, which has not yet mastered the irrigation problem, we see that all sectors have made great efforts over the past months.

The recent rapid increase in the cropping acreage and our upholding grain production as our major and most important task are tantamount to implementing the targets set forth by the fifth party congress, which clearly stipulate that we must strive vigorously to promote agricultural production, improve the four economic spearheads, and mobilize the people and all sectors to stimulate the production of rice and all other agricultural crops.

The most important measures for increasing the rice yield are intensive cropping and expansion of the cropping acreage. Although we have made great efforts and achieved results, we still have to strive more vigorously to fulfill rainy-season rice production. We have only a little over 30 days to complete rice transplanting. For this reason, the recent agricultural conference unanimously agreed on various new measures to speed up this work, such as exploiting the arable land as much as possible by growing the early rice on the acreage for slash-and-burn rice and applying intensive cropping techniques by using the high-yielding IR strains -- particularly the IR-42 strains, which are suitable for the end of this rainy season when rainfall is scanty. To realize the rainy-season rice production plan, it is imperative for all localities to pay attention to these two tasks:

1. Mobilize all forces to complete transplanting the late rice and organize forces to take care of the rice seedlings. All sectors concerned, such as the agricultural sector, must send cadres to observe the production situation and join with the peasants in solving all problems, report problems to the upper echelons, and solve any essential problems within their responsibility. Time for sowing and transplanting rice is running out. Therefore, the local authorities at all levels must grasp the situation well and urge the people to help each other in solving problems regarding rice seedlings, irrigation, and so forth. In areas where the transplanting acreage is too large to be covered promptly, the local authorities and the heads of solidarity production groups must mobilize members of their groups to speed up the transplanting work. However, it is imperative to distribute extra plots of crop land to the peasants so that they can continue transplanting by themselves after the collective work hours. It is imperative to urge the people to broadcast IR rice in areas where transplanting is impossible. Floating IR rice provides as sufficient a yield as transplanted rice if we grow it properly -- that is, clear the land before broadcasting seeds, broadcast seeds densely, and weed out the undergrowth.

2. All sectors must observe the real conditions and set plans for growing early rice and floating rice in accordance with intensive cropping techniques to increase rice yields, especially on land that was set aside for growing the early rice at the beginning of the season and the middle and late rice varieties that we failed to grow during the season. We must concentrate on growing early rice of the IR-36 and IR-42 varieties. In carrying out intensive cropping to increase the IR rice yield, we must pay attention to five factors: clean land, sufficient water, good strains, a short term, and good care. Moreover, we must have sufficient water sources, such as wells, streams, and canals, and urge the people to build small irrigation networks, field embankments, and reservoirs to store water for production. The Agriculture Ministry has provided some localities with chemical fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, and fuel oil. Various provinces have obtained the IR-36 and IR-42 rice strains by bartering with their sister provinces and other provinces. The Agriculture Ministry has supplied other provinces according to their requests. Any localities facing unsolvable problems must make a immediate report to the upper echelons. All sectors and levels should take concrete measures to stimulate and guide the localities and provide them with facilities to enable them to increase rice production successfully. In the immediate future, it is imperative to mobilize forces to carry out rainy-season rice production to ensure sufficient grain for the needs of society; for export; for use as raw material in industrial production; and for stabilizing the living conditions of our people, cadres, workers, personnel, and the Armed Forces.

VODK: CGDK LEADERS GREET PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

BK020745 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 86

[28 September message from CGDK leaders to PRC counterparts on PRC national day]

[Text] To His Excellency Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; His Excellency Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party; His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Her Excellency Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Beijing.

On the 37th anniversary of the PRC, we are honored to express to you, renowned and respected leaders of the PRC, warmest congratulations and best wishes with sincere friendship. May you enjoy good health, happiness, and successes in carrying out your noble and historic tasks for the glory of the PRC and for the progress and well-being of the Chinese people.

During the past 37 years, through great efforts and sacrifice, the PRC has made immense progress in every field. Currently, the PRC has improved the living standards of more than a billion of its people, both materially and morally. In the past few years in particular, we are happy to have witnessed the admirable progress of the Chinese people in the economic, social, and cultural fields and the conviction and vigor of the Chinese people in taking part in another great march which will certainly lead to the modernization and progress of the PRC.

Currently, the PRC's prestige is constantly soaring in the international arena. The PRC's moral and political influence in the world has benefited the task of defending international peace and security, particularly in Southeast Asia where peace and security are being threatened by the prolonged war of aggression of the Vietnamese in Cambodia. The Cambodian people, the CGDK, and we ourselves are sincere in our happiness for the PRC's fine situation. We would like to take this opportunity to express again our sincere wishes to you. May the fraternal Chinese people, under the astute leadership of the Chinese Government, score new and more brilliant victories in national construction. May the Chinese Seventh 5-Year Plan be crowned with complete success.

It is with the PRC's firm stand on the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence in international relations and unswerving and unconditional support for the just cause of people who are victims of foreign aggression and occupation that the PRC, the Chinese people, and the Chinese Government have vigorously and constantly supported the just cause of our Cambodian people under the CGDK's leadership to win back national independence and freedom and to ensure national survival against Vietnam's savage war of aggression. The PRC's noble, kind, and vigorous support has greatly contributed to the fine development of our struggle in every field.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, we would like to again express to you our moving and profound gratitude.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude for the warm reception accorded to our delegation during its recent visit to the PRC and for the renewed and solemn pledge of the PRC's full and unconditional support for our just national liberation struggle. The complete success of our delegation's visit is a great encouragement for our Cambodian people and the CGDK to continue our sacred struggle with national unity which could lead to achieving the noble goal stated in the 8-point proposal of 17 March 1986 to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. It is with these sentiments that we ask you to accept our high and cordial consideration.

[Dated] New York, 28 September 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Son Sann, CDDK prime minister; Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

BULGARIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 1 OCT

BK021219 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- The delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria CC, led by its deputy-head Angelov Georgiev [title as received], left here for home on Oct 1st ending its friendly visit to Laos.

During its stay, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, head of its Foreign Relations Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP CC headed by Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-head of the committee, first deputy-minister of foreign affairs. The Bulgarian guests also toured production bases and other places of interest in the Vientiane capital.

PRC EMBASSY HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

BK021223 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- Zhang Zhiguo, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy, and his wife offered a reception here on Oct 1st in honour of the 37th national day of the People's Republic of China.

It was attended by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and handicraft, Khamphai Boupha, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and other high ranking officials.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organisations in Laos were also present on this occasion.

CHAMPASSAK PROVINCE DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

BK021221 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- The party committee of Bachiang Chaleumsouk District, the southern Champassak Province, recently held its second conference.

It was attended by 79 representatives from various production bases in the province, and Sounthon Thep-Asa, member of the LPRP CC, and secretary of the provincial party committee.

The participants heard a political report of the district party committee and adopted a new action plan for the future.

They also elected a new executive committee.

'EXCERPTS' OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN ADDRESS

BK020215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Oct 86 p 7

["Excerpts" of address by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the United Nations General Assembly on 1 October]

[Text] The international situation remains charged with tensions and uncertainties. Although some developments during the past year have generated optimism, it cannot be said that the past year has witnessed any significant resolution of problems or issues confronting mankind.

Indeed, the lack of major progress is distinctively disappointing and is in direct contrast to the obvious urgent need for solutions. Among the central issues confronting the international community today are the nuclear threat and the plights of the Namibian, the Palestinian, the Afghan and, in my own region, the Kampuchean peoples.

In looking at our world today, it is hard for one to remain an optimist. Many problems confronting us appear to be unsurmountable. There is a great temptation for us to let go and rely exclusively on fate.

My Government has done its best to resist such temptations. We are determined not to be passive. We feel that the lack of international justice is a major contribution to international conflict. There can be no lasting peace without justice.

We do not have much time. As world population grows, the fight for limited resources will intensify. With advanced weapons technology, it is now possible for mankind to destroy itself and all future generations in an instant.

We urgently need an equitable system to redistribute the world's limited resources. We urgently need to lead mankind away from total destruction.

We need a new world order of peace and justice under which all nations can cooperate with one another and live in harmony. Our world is presently a divided one.

Members of the developed North perceive that their interests are threatened by members of the developing South and vice versa. The same applies between the East and the West. We do not have much time left.

If we do not stop fighting and join our hands together now, we may not live to see another opportunity.

International cooperation was once desirable. It is now vital for our very survival. In our interdependent world, inter-state relations are no longer zero-sum. One country's gain is no longer another country's loss. When an international community gains, each member will gain.

My delegation feels that justice is a prerequisite for peace. We must work together to promote international justice.

A new world order of peace and justice can only come about through understanding and a willingness to compromise. We do not want to destroy the existing international order. We want to improve it. We want to work from within to render the international order more just and therefore more peaceful.

Keeping in mind the urgent need for understanding and compromise, it has been my government's firm policy to promote objectivity and moderation in international relations.

Let us look, for example, at our activities in the Security Council. The end of this year will see the end of our first two-year-term as a nonpermanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

As a member of the Council we have had to make many difficult decisions. Each decision was guided by our firm adherence to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law. Furthermore, our activities were guided by our desire to promote objectivity and moderation in the council's decisions.

We are in a unique position. We enjoy excellent relations with developed countries although we are a member of the Third World, are not part of the West, nor the Socialist Bloc.

We are not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement although we do share its basic values and principles. In this unique position, we have served the Third World and the international community in a positive way by helping to bridge the gap among conflicting groups of countries.

During our term on the Security Council, we have offered several suggestions aimed at improving the Council's ability to maintain international peace and security.

Today, we would like to offer another suggestion. Keeping in mind the unavoidable linkage between regional and global peace and security, my delegation would like to see the United Nations establish and maintain regional mechanisms to serve as an early warning system for the Security Council.

My delegation feels that an early warning system of this nature would improve the Council's ability to play an early role as a problem develops, affecting the regional peace and security. With such a mechanism in the various parts of the world, the Security Council's role in the maintenance of international peace and security could be enhanced. The Council would be in a better position to act quickly and early before a situation erupts into an international crisis.

A new order of peace and justice also requires a viable multilateral mechanism to balance international cooperation. Our organisation represents the most far-reaching, albeit imperfect, effort in that direction.

It is therefore a matter of concern to all members that the United Nations is facing a serious financial crisis.

My delegation hopes that the General Assembly will soon address this important issue in a spirit of give and take, taking into account our common goals of efficiency and effectiveness, without losing sight of our common commitment and obligations. The report of the Group of 18 should thus be considered in a constructive manner.

Developing countries have suffered enormously from the protectionist policy of some industrialised countries at the time when they need trade to sustain their meagre subsistence. The indebtedness and debt servicing accentuates their plight more profoundly.

My delegation is gratified to have joined in the successful launching of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations by the contracting parties to GATT at their recent ministerial meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay. My delegation is particularly happy that the massive distortion in agriculture trade by subsidies and import restrictions will be, for the first time, seriously addressed and look forward to an early start of the negotiations in this priority sector which has so far been given slight attention.

My delegation joins with others who call for an early revival of the dialogue between North and South. Its delay will lead to a rapid erosion of multilateralism which will weaken the fabric of international peace.

It is very important that my delegation draws the Assembly's attention once more to the Vietnamese invasion and continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea.

Peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region cannot be realised unless the states of that region commit themselves to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

The Vietnamese invasion and illegal occupation of Kampuchea is a clear violation of that country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. Vietnamese actions are in blatant violation of international law and the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

I would like to reiterate once again Thailand's firm conviction that the Kampuchean problem can be settled only through political means between the parties directly concerned.

For this reason, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries fully welcome and support the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) issued on March 17, 1986. The proposal, in Thailand's view, is comprehensive, reasonable and flexible.

While the eight-point proposal has received a positive response from most members of the international community, it is regrettable that Vietnam has rejected this constructive initiative made by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Moreover, Vietnam refuses to acknowledge that the Kampuchean problem stems from Vietnam's illegal occupation of Kampuchea. That is why, despite some unwarranted optimism in certain quarters, there is in reality no emergence of Vietnamese change of position and thus no prospect for a genuine vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea in the near future.

Vietnam's outright rejection of the proposal is a manifestation of its continuing inflexibility and unwillingness to solve the Kampuchean problem by political means. Thailand strongly calls on Vietnam to consider the eight-point proposal seriously and to respond positively by engaging in direct or indirect talks with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with a view to seeking a political settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict.

In commenting on Thai-Lao relations, I would like to stress that our relations are of special and unique character because our two countries are bound by history, religion, race, culture and language even though Thailand and Laos have different political and economic systems, such differences do not deter the development of good neighbourly Thai-Lao relations.

Thai policy toward Laos has been consistent. The government of Thailand always regards Laos as fraternal neighbouring country. Accordingly, Thailand has extended several economic assistance projects to Laos. In this context, my delegation wishes to state that any hindrance or misunderstanding which may appear should be settled bilaterally through peaceful means, without any interference from third parties.

The refugee problem is one of the most tragic consequences of the Indochinese conflicts. It deserves the close attention of the international community because, in addition to creating individual human suffering, it also has serious consequences on the domestic order, stability and economic development, not only of the receiving states, but the entire region and thus endangers international peace and security.

My delegation would like, at this juncture, to stress to the international community that the principle of burden sharing must remain the cardinal tenet in dealing with the aftermath of a refugee influx.

Not only must the international community do its part in alleviating their burden, it must also try to deal with the root causes of the Indochinese conflicts in order to alleviate the refugee problem itself.

In this connection, the expert group on co-operation to avert new flows of refugees has presented a report with recommendations. It is my delegation's fervent hope that these recommendations will be implemented urgently to avert new refugee situations.

At the same time, with regard to the existing refugee situations, the international community must continue to pursue every effort to end them by peaceful means.

Now let me say a few words on the situation of the Kampuchean displaced persons in Thailand, particularly along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

At present, there are approximately 250,000 Kampuchean displaced persons stranded in Thailand as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces and their armed attacks on the Kampuchea civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border since 1979.

The foreign forces have also been trying to prevent these unfortunate people from exercising their inalienable right to return to their homeland.

They have deliberately planted more than 20,000 land mines on Thai territory near the Thai-Kampuchean border. Moreover, some 23,000 Thai villagers had to be evacuated from their home villages near the border to safe areas.

This situation, if allowed to continue, would increase the already heavy burden on Thailand in the near future.

Without a political solution of the root cause of the Kampuchean problem, the international community will be obliged to continue with burden-sharing.

The arms race in all its aspects, particularly the nuclear arms race, has placed the survival of the world in jeopardy. Moreover, advanced technologies are being applied to the deployment of new weapon systems, including those in outer space, resulting in the further increase of tension in international relations.

We welcome the declaration of President Reagan and General-Secretary Gorbachev made at Geneva during November last year in which both parties maintained that, "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and agreed to accelerate their negotiations so as to "prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability."

Aside from the continuing threat to mankind from nuclear weapons, the dangers stemming from the accelerating conventional arms race are also quite apparent.

My delegation, therefore, believes that, while proper emphasis should be placed on nuclear disarmament, adequate attention should also be given to conventional disarmament measures.

Bangkok Post Editorial

BK030417 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Using the Past To Chart the Future"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's speech to the United Nations on Tuesday more than confirms the high-profile role Thailand is taking in international affairs. His address made it clear that Thailand has fast become a major player on the world stage. We now have friends from far and near, North and South, East and West. In the last two years Thailand has served as a link between all these countries in a grand and noble quest for world peace which, although still elusive, has won the country both acclaim and respect.

That Thailand was destined to become as deeply involved in international politics on a permanent basis as it is today is a fact accepted a long time ago as inevitable. Since the turn of the century, a revolution in Thai foreign policy has taken place, thereby ensuring our survival and independence. ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi's efforts as outlined in his address may be said to be consistent with the Thai diplomatic tradition. Nothing can stay still for long and with our UN Security Council membership approaching its end in two months, Thailand is already looking for new horizons to conquer. Among these are the building of the "new world order of peace and justice" with the UN as a focal point and the establishment of "regional mechanisms", which would serve to ensure and induce international cooperation so far as peace and security are concerned.

As impressive as our past diplomatic successes have been, they cannot serve as a guarantee that all will go well in the future. Every once in a while it is necessary for us to pause and ask a question, namely whether those past successes meant much in real substantive terms. This question has not been, up until now, satisfactorily answered. More important, past successes should not lead us to over-confidence or to delude ourselves that we can, whenever we wish, change the course of the world or create a new one. We must also be mindful of our resources as well as our capability to shape events in a direction favourable not only to our own interests but also to those of others. To be sure, an effective diplomacy must address with equal insight the requirements of the system and the limitations inherent in that system in which one operates. Thailand has never dominated the world, but now we cannot escape from it, either.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in his speech, our Foreign Minister chose to bypass the UN and emphasise instead a bilateral approach between the parties concerned in what has become known as the "eight-point proposal" in solving the Kampuchean problem. This was a new departure which could not have failed to be detected by the other side -- an indication, even, that the UN way did not work, or that there was now an alternative. One cannot help but wonder why and where the efforts of the last seven years have gone awry, or whether it can now be admitted that the UN approach is ineffective. If this is so, then we must ask whether the UN -- supposedly a forum to solve the problems of the world -- can have much success in such a grandiose and fine-sounding scheme as building "a new world order of peace and justice."

All in all, this goes to show that Thailand cannot possibly carry all the burdens or devise all the programmes, no matter how sincere we are or how hard we would like to try. But then, not to try or to be idealistic is also a counsel of despair and runs counter to all that is right and good. That is not the Thai way, and perhaps ACM Sitthi was right.

No matter whether we succeed or not, ACM Sitthi can be said to bear the imprint of the creative Thai spirit. He will go all out in a frontal attack, win or lose, and that is admirable. For Thailand has achieved great things, and even greater achievements is needed to master the future. In a world of new complexities and high hopes, at least Thailand can show once again that it can meet its challenges.

THE NATION Editorial

BK030351 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Sitthi's Speech at UN a Little Too Idealistic"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's speech to the United Nations General Assembly lacked colour and Vitriol but he got across certain important points which may be considered a little idealistic. He was speaking more as the representative of a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council than as the representative of a frontline state in the Kampuchean conflict. Although what he said may not be possible to implement, there would have been many listeners who might have wished so.

The United Nations, which was conceived at the end of the World War II, was visualized as a forum in which the conflicting interests of nations could be talked out instead of restoring to armed conflict. [paragraph continues]

But that dream promptly turned into a nightmare with the Korean war, and since then over 150 large or small wars or armed conflicts have been waged all around the world. Of course we welcome, as would everybody else, Sitthi's suggestion that the UN must establish regional mechanisms to serve as an early warning system to the Security Council.

But there is a fly in the ointment and that is the veto power of the five permanent members. If it is a question of Kampuchea or Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will veto any resolution and if it is imposing sanctions on South Africa, the U.S. and Britain will veto it. There are almost no important issues on which the permanent members of the Security Council will agree. Further most countries are totally disillusioned by the United Nations -- the most important of them is the United States with the congress moving to cut U.S. contribution to the UN severely, thereby crippling it.

Sitthi obviously did not want to use any strong words about Vietnam when he brought up the Kampuchean question. This could be attributed to the fact that President Norodom Sihanouk of the coalition government had preceded him with a fighting and emotional speech. Sitthi fell back on the proposition that the conflict should be settled by the parties involved, that is by Vietnam and the coalition government which is recognized by the UN as the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

Sitthi said that both Thailand, fellow-members of ASEAN, and numerous other countries have backed the eight-point peace proposal made by the three leaders of the coalition government seven months ago and that it should form the basis of peace in Kampuchea. Hanoi, of course, has rejected it. But any real change of attitude on the part of Vietnam will occur only after the party congress to be held in December.

ARMY SPOKESMAN ON BORDER CLASHES WITH SRV FORCES

BK030109 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Three Thai soldiers were wounded as the Army made a new attempt yesterday to capture Hill 538 from Vietnamese intruders in Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province.

Thai artillery and Vietnamese gunners traded fire for 40 minutes as ground troops moved in.

Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said that the Suranari Force responsible for the Buriram border zone was expected to take some time in repulsing the Vietnamese troops because of the difficult terrain.

On Tuesday 11 Thai soldiers were wounded trying to retake the hill.

Maj-Gen Narudon said that the Vietnamese were using the hill to spy on movements of the Kampuchean resistance forces.

Meanwhile a Thai soldier was killed yesterday in a Vietnamese artillery attack on a Marine outpost in Trat Province.

The attack took place before dawn on the out-post at Ban Chamrak of Muang District.
[passage omitted]

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MPR ORDER; LEADERS PRESENT

BK020922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 30 September, at the presidential palace, by order of the Presidium of MPR People's Great Hural, Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Gelegiyn Adiyaa presented Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the Sukhe Bator Order on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; and Chu Huy Man, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Van Tien Dung, Nguyen Van Linh, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Quang Dao, Tran Kien, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Hoang Tung, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Nguyen Giap, Vu Quang, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Vu Mao, Nguyen Khanh, Doan Trong Truyen, Nguyen Viet Dung, and Nguyen Van Tien.

Comrade Pham Van Dong expressed his appreciation for the honor of being awarded the order bearing the name of the Mongolian people's great hero, a high award of the fraternal Mongolian party, government, and people. He voiced his belief that the friendship and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia will further develop in the common struggle for the cause of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

DONG SY NGUYEN ATTENDS HANOI CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

OW011709 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 1 -- The 27th annual conference of the leaders of the socialist customs offices opened in Ho Chi Minh City on Sept. 30.

The conference, which will last till October 5, is attended by ten full-member delegations: the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea attended as observers.

Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening session.

Nguyen Huu Thtai, general director of the Vietnam General Customs Office, was unanimously elected chairman of the conference.

Also yesterday the delegations were received at the Thong Nhat conference hall by the municipal people's committee.

ENVOY ADDRESSES FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AT UN

OW021938 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- Speaking at the Sept. 30 debate of the foreign ministerial conference of the Group "77" held at the UN headquarters in New York from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of the Vietnamese Permanent Mission to the United Nations, said:

"The foremost question which the Group "77" should focus on is the persistent struggle to implement the important resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the establishment of a new international economic order, the economic rights and obligations of member countries, the third UN strategy of development..., the right of the developing countries to sovereign development, the struggle to implement the Resolution 40/185 against the use or the threat of economic embargo against the developing countries."

"We hold that the requisite for economic development is peace, stability and cooperation. We agreed with the view of the 8th Non-aligned Summit on the close relationship between peace, disarmament and development", the ambassador stressed.

LIBYAN LEADERS SEND MESSAGES ON STORM DAMAGES

BK020455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 25 September, Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi, president of Libya, sent a message of sympathy to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State.

The message said: I am deeply shocked to learn that storms have hit some areas in Vietnam and have caused losses of lives and property to the SRV. I would like to extend to Your Excellency, the Vietnamese people, and families of the victims my sympathy. I firmly believe that the Vietnamese people will overcome this trial.

On this occasion, Mr Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, and Mr Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, have sent messages of sympathy to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

OW030803 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-87 between Vietnam and Albania was signed here on September 30.

Signing for Vietnam was Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and for Albania was Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Albanian Commission for Science and Technology and head of an Albanian delegation to the 7th session of the Vietnam - Albania Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation recently held here.

The meeting was also attended by Albanian Ambassador Syrja Laze.

While in Vietnam the delegation was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Albanian guests called at several research institutes and industrial and agricultural establishments.

LEADERS ATTEND GDR COFFEE ENTERPRISE MEETING

OW011632 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 1 -- The Vietnam-GDR coffee joint enterprise under the Union of Coffee Enterprises has convened a conference to review its coffee production over the past five years in furtherance of an agreement signed in Oct. 1980 between Vietnam and the GDR.

Attending the conference were Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnam section of the Vietnam-GDR Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture; and others.

Members of a GDR Government delegation led by Dr. Dieter Kaden, vice minister for the country-controlled industry and food industries, and the GDR ambassador to Vietnam, also took part.

The enterprise has over the past five years restored 672 ha of coffee and put 4,728 others under coffee, thus bringing the total coffee acreage to 6,000 ha, a nine-fold increase over the 1980 figure.

Together with the expansion of acreage, the output of coffee increased from 178 tons in 1981 to 950 tons in 1985.

The enterprise plans to expand its coffee acreage to 7,000 ha in 1988 and to 10,000 ha by 1989.

'FABRICATION' OVER POISONED WATER REJECTED

OW021510 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- Voice of America on Sept. 29 quoted Khmer Rouge's radio as saying that Vietnamese troops on September 13 poisoned a source of drinking water at a hamlet in the Kampuchean province of Siem Reap, killing 23 persons.

Repeatedly the United States had spread slanders about Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. But those fabrications were rejected by public opinion, including U.S. progressive opinion.

Now VOA again quoted the Khmer reactionaries' wornout, baseless and ill-intentioned allegation, in concert with Beijing and Bangkok's slanders against Vietnam.

The above-mentioned allegation was aimed at covering the criminal acts of those who are lending a hand to the Khmer Rouge remnants in their sabotage against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It was also aimed at misleading the world public who demand that the genocidal Pol Pot clique be put on trial and be eliminated.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

BK010646 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 27 September editorial: "Renovate the Management of Material Supply"]

[Text] It is a demand and a principle of material supply management to organize well the management of material supply in order to ship materials to primary production installations in a timely and uniform manner and in accordance with the prescribed norms, plans, and contracts so that they can be used for the right purposes and objectives, in the proper quantities, and with great results.

At present, the source of materials is limited and management is being slowly renovated. Bureaucratic centralism and subsidization still exist while management is dispersed, unorganized, and undisciplined because of departmentalism and localism. In 1980, there were 260 corporations nationwide. Earlier this year, the figure reached approximately 700 material supply corporations belonging to many administrative management echelons. Some localities had only 6 corporations each in 1980, but in late 1985 they had up to 38 corporations. Meanwhile, the average annual increase in materials is insignificant. Fertilizer alone for agricultural production has been managerially controlled and distributed by more than 10 ministries and sectors. As a result, several trade companies in the same area have competed with one another in purchasing the same materials. Materials from the source and producers must pass through several intermediaries.

Many types of materials can be managerially controlled and distributed by the central trades only down to the provincial level or at most to the district level. Then, from this level downward, what happens to materials? How are they going to be used? Are they supplied properly to the right objectives and at the state-prescribed prices? It can hardly be known to the control sector.

The fact that some sectors and localities have begun to renovate their management methods and have reorganized the supply of materials from the provincial level to districts, villages, and primary production installations by reducing unnecessary intermediate levels has shown that losses of materials during circulation have been reduced a great deal. Primary production installations have received materials on a more timely basis and in sufficient amounts as specified in contracts and plans. Also on this basis, the state can control more products and commodities and market management has shown some improvement.

In order to restore order and discipline in the management and use of materials, we should resolutely eliminate the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization by shifting to socialist economic accounting and business, and intensify the decisive role of the central government. At the same time, we should oppose unorganized and undisciplined liberalism, departmentalism, and localism, and effectively overcome developing dispersion in the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization.

The task of planning material supply should be promptly improved to suit the new management system. First of all, we should closely control production, especially the production of grain and consumer and export goods in order to accurately analyze the requirements for materials of a locality in a given time so that plans to create sources of goods, determine supply capability, apply technical innovations, and fully use the existing transport facilities can be established and that the necessary reserve material funds can be established and improved increasingly, especially for agriculture in anticipation of natural disasters.

It is vitally essential to directly assign norms for materials consumption to units which are directly engaged in the production of goods for delivery to the state. We should promptly revamp and rearrange the existing communications centers to move materials by the shortest, fastest, and thriftiest routes.

Primary agricultural and industrial production installations are authorized to choose the most suitable forms of material supply through their economic contracts, organize the receipt and delivery of materials, publicly announce freightage at the receiving and distribution points, and make up losses promptly, if any, when delivering materials to user units. They must regularly and promptly inform customers of the receipt of materials according to contracts and make daily accounts for materials. At the same time, they must coordinate with the sectors involved to intensify inspection and control of material use and the delivery of products to the state.

We must resolutely eliminate from the state machinery -- especially those sectors directly related to materials, commodities, and transport facilities -- all those degenerate and deviant elements that always seek loopholes in management in order to connect with speculators and smugglers in society to steal state materials and commodities. We must clearly manifest the party, state, and people's stern and strict attitude toward those who violate law by stealing state materials no matter what positions they hold. The renovation of managerial control over materials is an urgent requirement aimed at accelerating production and helping stabilize gradually the market, prices, and the people's livelihood.

MORE SHORT-TERM INDUSTRIAL CROPS GROWN FOR EXPORT

OW020801 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- Vietnam is cultivating eight important industrial plants: groundnut, soybean, jute, rattan, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane and sesame.

Short-term industrial crops are playing an ever more important role in the people's life, in raising the quality of their daily meals and in increasing the export turnover.

In 1975, the whole country planted no more than 260,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops. In 1980, the acreage went up to 370,000 hectares, and in 1985, more than 600,000 hectares.

Productivity, however, is still low. In the years to come, efforts must be made to expand the acreage under short-term industrial crops to 1.2 - 1.3 million hectares. In other words, the annual expansion rate must reach 15 - 16 percent.

This objective is based on the country's natural and social conditions including the soil potentialities and farming experience. Vietnam's climate is propitious for the cultivation of several multi-crop cash plants. For instance, the harvest time of soybean varies markedly from the north to the south. The growth period of these plants in Vietnam is much shorter than in many other countries. The soybean cropping season in America and Europe lasts from 100 - 160 days while in Vietnam it covers only from 130 - 140 days. Their yields average from 1.5 - 2 tons per hectare.

Making good use of their short cycle, the farmers have practiced crop multiplication and inter-crop cultivation of rice and cash crops. Wet rice crops plus one-industrial crop a year are now a common practice in Vietnam.

To develop short-term industrial crops is to help change the crop structure and also the structure and quality of the people's diet. This is part of a program for solving the food problem and producing more raw materials for food-processing industry and for export.

300,000 HECTARES OF AUTUMN RICE RAVAGED BY PESTS

BK011447 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] While overcoming the heavy consequences caused by storm Wayne, Vietnamese peasants in northern provinces are concentrating efforts on fighting drought and crop pests. About 300,000 hectares of autumn rice -- one-fourth of the rice acreage in northern Vietnam -- are attacked by crop pests, and more than 100,000 hectares suffered from drought.

MORE WOMEN ELECTED TO DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEES

BK300729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] All recent district and precinct party organization congresses paid attention to electing female cadres to the new party committees.

In Kien Giang Province, some 15 percent of the members of the new party committee of Tan Hiep District are female. This equals the percentage of female members of the district party organization. In Hanoi municipality, more than 20 percent of the new party committee members of those precincts and districts which recently held their party organization congresses are female cadres. In Hoan Kiem precinct along, female cadres account for more than 30 percent of the number of party committee members. In Hai Hung Province, the number of female cadres elected to the new party committees of various districts also increased over the past by an average of 16.7 percent, with the exception of Tu Loc District where female cadres account for more than 22 percent of the number of the party committee members.

Compared with the past, the number of female cadres elected to the party committees of various districts, cities, and towns in Ha Nam Ninh Province this time increased by 4 percent. Meanwhile, the number of female party committee members in various districts of Ha Bac Province increased from 9 percent in the past to 13.4 percent at present.

POWER PLANT BUILDING CORPORATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK251546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The party organization of the general corporation for the construction of the Da River hydroelectric power plant held its congress on 21 September to contribute opinions to the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the Ha Son Binh provincial party committee and to discuss the guidelines, tasks, and main objectives of the corporation's party organization for the coming term.

Assuming the duty of building a major hydroelectric power project in a situation replete with many difficulties and challenges, the party organization of the general corporation has achieved many great accomplishments, including two successful dams on the Da River. The project remains safe after undergoing the trials of four flash flood seasons and some progress has been made in work force building, in economic leadership and management, in organizing the people's lives, in protecting the project, and in party building.

The congress pointed out remaining shortcomings and failure to meet the requirements of some construction targets, especially the planned test running of generator No 1 toward the end of 1987. The construction pace of a number of important projects, such as the pouring of concrete for the spillway, the building of the power plant's generator shelter, transformer station, power lines, and so forth, remains slow. Renovation of economic management has been sluggish. The work force is large, but the number of people actually engaged in construction work is small and their productivity and efficiency are low. Vehicles and machines are being used at only 40-50 percent capacity. The use of supplies and spare parts has exceeded the authorized level. A fairly large amount of supplies has been squandered or lost. The daily life of cadres, workers, and employees is still beset by difficulties.

The congress decided on a number of key tasks and targets, such as revamping and stabilizing organizations, especially the production teams and cells of key units; training cadres, especially the production team leaders; reorganizing and coordinating other basic units to exploit better the capabilities of laborers, vehicles, and machines; improving the control and management of production; accelerating the pace of construction; ensuring the quality of projects; and achieving by all means the target of commissioning generator No 1 by the end of 1987.

TRANG DINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK291019 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In August and early September, the party bases and organization of Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, were holding their congresses to contribute their views to the documents of the party Central Committee and the Lang Son provincial party committee, and to review their performance in implementing the two local strategic tasks.

In the past 3 years, overcoming the difficulties caused by natural disasters and enemy threats, the cadres, party members, and people in Trang Dinh District have persevered in holding their ground, building the border defense line, developing production, and better fulfilling their obligations to the state. The livelihood of the people of all nationalities has improved, the material bases have been restored and built anew, the tasks of the administration and mass organizations have been consolidated, and production relations have been firmly maintained.

With respect to party development, Trang Dinh District has been awarded the titles of "Powerful party organization" and "Hero." Thirteen village party organizations have been recommended for the title of "Powerful party organization", and ten others have been rated good. There is no weak party organization.

Through ordeals in combat and production, the party bases have recruited 395 new members and have deprived 136 deviants and degenerates of their membership. The party organization and administration in all echelons in the district have reviewed their performance and have detected weaknesses in providing guidance for implementation, delaying changes in the renovation of the economic management system.

In the field of circulation and distribution, the integrated strength of proletarian dictatorship has not been used to prevent negativism. In line with the characteristics of a border district, Trang Dinh District links economic development with the building of a strong border defense line.

Based on the general plan, Trang Dinh District is striving to produce 17,960 metric tons of grain equivalent to rice by 1990, an increase of 30 percent compared with 1985, including 15.9 percent secondary food crops. The district will vigorously develop both short- and long-term crops for export; protect the watershed forests; promptly complete the allocation of forests and forest land to collectives, agencies, and cooperative members' families; and adopt many measures to accelerate livestock breeding.

The district will also direct all its activities toward supporting handicrafts and artisan industry, the capital construction and communications and transportation sectors, and family planning. It will deploy and arrange labor for building itself into an economically wealthy district and will help build a firm and strong border defense line.

HAI HAU PROVINCIAL DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

OW261940 Hanoi NNA in English 1446 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26 -- In preparation for the coming 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the party organization of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, 100 km south of Hanoi, has held its 19th congress.

The communists of Hai Hau took the opportunity to review the achievements they have made in various fields since the previous congress. Without doubt, they could take pride therein, especially in the matter of food delivery to the government.

For three successive years from 1983 to 1985, Hai Hau reaped more than 8.1 tons of rice per hectare in a year, up by 23 percent over the previous years, bringing the total food output from 98,413 tons of 116,224 tons. Food production per head of population reached 538 kg, nearly double the national average (300kg).

For many years, the district has delivered in increasing amounts to the state many important farm products including 22,670 tons of rice, 1,956 tons of pork, 67,496 tons of salt, 824 tons of sea fish, 876 tons of rush, and nearly 40 tons of silk cocoons.

Many questions were raised at the congress: It is possible to raise rice productivity to more than 8.1 tons, to grow more industrial crops to provide materials for the development of small industry and handicrafts, for the processing industry and export? Why are fishery and industry marking time?

In the past two months, more than 12,000 party members of 109 grass-roots party organizations have held their congresses at which they made criticisms and self-criticisms. While listening to the suggestions of the non-party people, 208 delegates to the district congress took with them the desiderata of the local population concerning the most burning matters of the socio-economic situation, and also matters concerning security and national defence.

In its three-year program of economic development, Hai Hau plans to achieve 8.5 tons of rice per hectare in a year and bring total food output to 123,000 tons. Each year, it would deliver to the state 21,000-22,500 tons of rice, 2,100 tons of meat, 64,000 tons of salt, 900 tons of sea fish, 1,000 tons of rush and 40 tons of silk cocoons.

DISTRICTS IN LANG SON HOLD PARTY CONGRESSES

BK010904 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] All districts, cities, and party organizations in Lang Son Province have finished holding their party congresses. With a serious spirit of self-criticism and criticism, the delegates attending these party congresses contributed many suggestions to the draft political reports of their districts and province and of the party Central Committee. Most of these suggestions pointed out the shortcomings of their localities in implementing the lines and policies of the party and state and the two strategic tasks of national construction and defense.

From the actual lessons on economic development and the consolidation of national defense and on the struggle to further defeat the war of aggression along the border and the diabolical multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the enemy, the party congresses of all districts and cities concentrated on affirming what was right and what was wrong, as well as on discussing and deciding various measures to solve three major issues -- to effect an extraordinary change in agricultural and forestry production and the production of export goods, to consolidate and make the border defense line firm and strong in every aspect, and to ensure that cadres satisfactorily perform their work as well as changing the style of leadership.

Through the convening of district and city party organization congresses, cadres in the party committees were further replaced. In almost all districts and cities, more than 30 percent of the new party committee members are young, physically strong, and enthusiastic cadres with good educational and economic backgrounds. Aging cadres with poor health and inadequate knowledge were replaced. The number of party committee members who are scientific cadres, female cadres, and ethnic cadres also increased.

All district and city party congresses paid special attention to changing the style of leadership, regulating the principles of organization and activities in the party, and resolutely struggling against the violation of the principle of democratic centralism as well as against the lack of seriousness, thoroughness, and practicality in self-criticism and criticism.

PHU XUYEN DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK030258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Phu Xuyen, a key rice-growing district of Ha Son Binh Province, recently held its party organization congress. The congress contributed ideas to the draft documents of the central and provincial party organization congresses. It also set forth orientations and tasks for the new term of the district party organization.

Over the past 3 years -- 1983-85 -- the district encountered repeated natural calamities. More than 22,000 metric tons of paddy were damaged during the 1984-85 10th-month rice crop, but the average annual grain production of the district was still more than 56,000 metric tons or an increase of 9.5 percent compared with the 1980-83 period. Subsidiary food crops developed remarkably, especially potatoes and corn. In 1985 the corn planting area was expanded to 2,300 hectares, thereby increasing grain and foodstuffs for the local people and livestock.

Developing the strength of a key rice-growing district which has a cultivation area of almost 10,000 hectares and a population of 140,000, Phu Xuyen is striving to increase grain production output and to expand high-yield rice areas, while developing the production of goods and agricultural products.

To achieve these goals, Phu Xuyen District is striving to develop and perfect various water conservation projects, irrigation systems, and tree farms. It is trying to satisfactorily solve the problems of fertilizer and a shortage of draft animals, while consolidating socialist production relations, improving cooperative management, eliminating nonspecific contracts [khoans trawngs] at some cooperatives, and opposing land grabbing practice.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DELAYED; SALAS 'BETRAYED'

HK030128 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The peace talks between the government and the communist rebels remain stalled over the arrest of leftist army chief Rodolfo Salas. Yesterday [2 October] the Justice Ministry filed charges of rebellion against Salas and his two companions at the regional trial court. The charges were filed as President Corazon Aquino refused to budge from her position against the release of Salas. She said Salas' release remained nonnegotiable.

The communists, through its umbrella organization of the National Democratic Front [NDF], said the peace negotiations cannot continue unless the government releases Salas and his two companions. The leftists also demanded an end to all military operations against the rebels and the adoption of specific safeguards for the communist negotiators as a precondition for the resumption of peace talks. Salas, who carries the alias "Commander Bilog" and a P250,000 price for his capture dead or alive, was nabbed by constabulary intelligence men in front of the Philippine General Hospital where he went for a medical checkup. Charged with Salas were his wife Josefina Cruz and his bodyguard Jose Concepcion. The charges carry the death penalty, if he is convicted.

In a related development, the military yesterday revealed that the underground movement purposely betrayed Rodolfo Salas, leading to his capture last Monday in Manila. Retired Brigadier General Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs of the Ministry of National Defense, said the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] betrayed Salas for tactical and strategic reasons. First, as a punishment for his strategic error in calling for a boycott of the February snap presidential election which left the communist party movement out in the cold. Secondly, Salas' betrayal and capture would ensure that newly installed CPP chairman Benito Tiamson would not be challenged by Salas and the militant general staff of the New People's Army. The third reason, according to Agunod, is that the communists hope that President Aquino would release Salas and create a rift between her and the military.

More on Salas Betrayal

HK030633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0527 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A senior government official says the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) betrayed its alleged chairman Rodolfo Salas, who was arrested and charged this week with rebellion. The CPP punished Mr Salas for advocating a boycott of February's presidential elections which isolated the party after Corazon Aquino came to power, said Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs at the Defense Ministry.

Mr Agunod, a retired brigadier-general, told state-run television Thursday that Monday's capture of Mr Salas would not challenge Benito Tiamson, who the military has claimed is the new CPP chief. Mr Salas, his wife and his bodyguard were charged with rebellion Thursday and could face the death penalty if convicted.

The communists hoped that Mrs Aquino would free Mr Salas and thus create a rift between her and the military, Mr Argunod said.

"Even if Salas is released, he would no longer be trusted to hold sensitive positions (in the party and the communist New People's Army), thus preserving their first and second reasons for betraying him," he added. He did not say how the betrayal was carried out. No independent confirmation of his statements was available.

NDF SAYS MILITARY 'SABOTAGING' PEACE TALKS

HK021125 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] today warned of the possible collapse of the peace talks if the military continues to interfere and carry out its military offensives. An NDF press release also stated that President Aquino should order Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief Fidel Ramos to stop issuing declarations that would jeopardize the negotiations.

Bong Orlina with more details:

[Begin recording] The National Democratic Front or NDF urged the Aquino government to demonstrate its full sincerity and desire to continue the peace negotiations between the two sides. According to an NDF press release, it is now even more urgent that the Aquino government demonstrate its sincerity and good faith following the recent arrest of Rodolfo Salas and two companions. The NDF reiterated its demand for the release of these three persons, and appealed to President Aquino to order the military to stop sabotaging the peace negotiations by its issuance of incorrect and damaging declarations and by its continued military operations.

According to the NDF, the arrest of Salas clearly illustrated the desire of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP chief Fidel Ramos for the collapse of the peace talks. In this connection, the NDF urged President Aquino to order government negotiators to consolidate their proposals so that the peace talks may resume. Among the NDF demands is one for an assurance of their safety and a guarantee that they will not be arrested, to enable them to appear in public.

Bong Orlina, Radio Veritas. [end recording]

ENRILE DENIES FOREKNOWLEDGE OF SALAS ARREST

HK020953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Thursday denied that he and Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos planned to derail government peace talks with communist rebels by arresting alleged communist chief Rodolfo Salas.

Mr Enrile, who was addressing a religious group here, said that he and General Ramos first learnt about Mr Salas' capture a day after he was arrested Monday with his wife and a bodyguard.

He denied allegations by the communist-led coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) that Mr Salas's arrest was designed to sabotage the signing of a ceasefire agreement that President Corazon Aquino's government has been negotiating with the communist rebels.

"How could we possibly be doing something to derail the peace talks when (Mr Salas) was arrested without our knowledge?" Mr Enrile asked.

He added that to avoid leaks it was normal procedure for information on such operations to be limited "to people who must know a project."

Mr Enrile accused the NDF of hypocrisy in demanding the release of Mr Salas because they had recently captured an army lieutenant and were reportedly torturing him. Mr Enrile also expressed disappointment that only the military and his ministry were actively working against the communist insurgency and reiterated his pessimism over the peace talks with the NDF.

Says Aquino Government 'Unstable'

OWO21141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 2 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned Thursday that the government of President Corazon Aquino will remain unstable because of its nature as a "revolutionary government."

"We (military) had the power in our hands after the successful civilian-backed military revolt but we gave it to them on the assumption they would use the mandate of the people in the rigged elections as the basis for their rule," Enrile said in a speech before the Alliance of Government Apostolates Promoting Evangelism (AGAPE), a government-based Christian group.

Enrile said that the new government is now ruling the country "by virtue of a revolution and not of an election."

"They abandoned the choice of the people in the polls, abolished the Batasang Pambansa (legislative body), and declared a freedom constitution," he said adding that these actions "are their problems" but are bound to result in "an unstable government."

The defense minister said that right from the start "we were against the creation of a revolutionary government" as it would only cause political and economic instability. He said that he had no choice then but warned saying, "Time will tell and time is now telling."

Enrile, however, said later that he "will not say anything" about the Aquino government. "I will only say amen. It is good in general but we keep on hearing stories."

Asked about what he would do with the so-called "pinkos" or communists in the government, Enrile declared, "Read about the story of the Trojan horse."

Enrile called on the evangelists to help in the "moral upliftment campaign" which will be launched among the soldiers in order to "bring back the faith of the people in the military."

Enrile said the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) has been launching continuous raids, attacks and ambushes, which have resulted in the death of about 1,200 soldiers in the last seven months.

He said the military is not hesitant to launch operations despite criticisms it could commit human rights violations and derail the peace negotiations. "We are just abiding by the decision of the policymakers of giving a peaceful solution a chance," he said.

Claims Government 'Abandoned the Faith'

HK021223 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile emphatically pointed out that it was the military who offered power and government authority to President Aquino when the peaceful revolution took place. Enrile revealed that they offered power to Aquino upon the request and understanding that she would establish a civil government based on the constitution in force at the time. He said that instead of doing so, a revolutionary government was set up.

[Begin Enrile recording in English] Mrs Aquino, when we gave the power to them, we literally (?bequeathed) the power to them, this was the power which was in our hands at that time, and we asked them to organize a civil government [sentence as heard]. We did this on the assumption that they would organize a civil government in accordance with the constitution existing at the time. [passage indistinct] What happened? A few months thereafter, [words indistinct], they abandoned the faith of the people, neglected the February 7 elections and in fact [words indistinct]. They elected to rule by virtue of the revolution and not by virtue of the elections of February because [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CEBU TROOPS REMOVE PATCHES IN PROTEST 'GESTURE'

OW021237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Over 500 military troopers based in Cebu Province in the central Philippines have removed their Philippine flag patches from their uniforms as a gesture of dissatisfaction with the government, reports reaching here said Thursday.

The removal of the flag patches sewn on the sleeves of the soldiers' uniforms may catch fire nationwide as scores more followed suit Thursday from the nearby provinces of Negros Oriental and Bohol and Siquijor Islands. The government troops in Cebu started removing the tiny patches Wednesday night.

The patch of the Philippine flag was first used during the February 22-25 civilian-backed military revolt as a symbol to distinguish the then "rebel soldiers" from troopers loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Since then, Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos ordered all military personnel to wear the flag patches to signify the "reformed military" now called the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP).

One of the reasons for the protest action is a recent proposal filed before the Constitutional Commission (Concom) banning soldiers from engaging in political activities, including working as bodyguards of politicians and a move in the military to form its own political party.

Other reasons raised by their spokesmen are the recent dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), a paramilitary group, and rumors about a "yellow army" allegedly created by an older brother of President Corazon Aquino to counter Marcos forces in the military.

They also opposed demands from certain sectors in the government and the radical left calling on all soldiers "to return to their barracks." Many ranking officials enjoy lucrative positions in several government agencies and corporations.

The protests broke out mainly in the Sergio Osmena Sr. Camp and the Lapu-Lapu Camp, both in Cebu City. Some senior military officers did not stop the protest actions but even encouraged them, sources said.

More on 'Patch' Protest

HK021324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 2 (AFP) -- A number of paramilitary officers here have taken off a small patch of the Philippine flag from their uniforms, a spokesman said here Thursday.

The gesture was a "peaceful manifestation" against peace talks between the Aquino government and communist insurgents, Constabulary Lieutenant Colonel Tiburcio Fusilero said on television in this central city.

The armpatch was worn by troops who supported Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's mutiny against former President Ferdinand Marcos in February, and later became part of the Philippines military uniform.

Lt.-Col. Fusilero would not say how many officers had joined the protest. The officer is a member of the Reform Armed Forces Movement, a military fraternity identified with Mr. Enrile.

(In Manila Mr. Enrile told a religious group that he was unaware of the protest.)

Regional Constabulary chief Colonel Mariano Baccay said removing the flag patches was a "violation of regulations," although he had been assured by the officers that they were not out to stage a civil disobedience campaign. He said they would be punished administratively, but did not elaborate.

KIDNAPPED SWISS RESCUE OPERATION CALLED OFF

HK021437 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 86 p 3

[By correspondent R. G. Roy]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Military troops yesterday called off operations to rescue Swiss tourist Hans Kunsli from his kidnappers in Lahing-Lahing, Sulu due to the change in the leadership of the Southern Command (SouthCom), sources told the 'CHRONICLE.'

They said that battle-tested marines continued to surround the lair of Kunsli's kidnappers and that three patrol boats still blockaded Lahing-Lahing to prevent them from slipping away from the small island.

The 'CHRONICLE' learned that the postponement would give Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, the new SouthCom chief, a freer hand in dealing with the kidnapping. He formally takes over from Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. during turn-over ceremonies this morning at the SouthCom headquarters in this city.

Several groups of civilian negotiators earlier asked military authorities to give the kidnappers a new deadline, Oct. 15, saying this will allow them to work for Kunsli's freedom without bloodshed.

Col. Eduardo Cabanlig, commander of the Sulu Constabulary, said last Monday that his troops could not immediately penetrate the kidnappers' hideout in Lahing-Lahing because the negotiators had entered the area without coordinating with him.

Cabanlig said that the marines would only dialogue with the kidnappers if they were already within shooting distance and that he would talk with them only if they promised to release Kunsli alive.

Meanwhile, another source told the 'CHRONICLE' yesterday that Kunsli tried to commit suicide last Tuesday. It will be recalled, however, that Kunsli said in a letter last month that his kidnappers would murder him and that they would claim he killed himself.

A check with SouthCom authorities failed to confirm this report but the 'CHRONICLE' learned that naval gunboats and several helicopters were standing by near Lahing-Lahing island in case of any eventuality.

Aquino Trying To Effect Release

HK030517 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Aquino is mobilizing both government and private groups to help bring about the release of the Swiss businessman who is being held by Muslim bandits. Hans Kunsli has been held by Muslim rebels in Mindanao since he was kidnapped on July 19. The president has assured the Swiss Government that her government is doing all it can to effect Kunsli's release.

AQUINO TO VISIT NEGROS, PANAY PROVINCES

HK030159 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] President Aquino is scheduled to visit Negros Occidental and Panay Provinces on October 16 and 17 respectively in what Malacanang describes as a continuing working dialogue with various sectors of society. Minister Teodoro Benigno said the president is slated to visit Bacolod City first and later Iloilo City. A series of working dialogues with civic leaders, local government officials, as well as barangay leaders will be held during the 2-day visit. But emphasis is more on the sugar crisis that grips Negros Occidental.

GOVERNMENT MAY ACCEPT U.S. GRANT IN OTHER FORMS

HK021149 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The government may accept the \$600-million commodity grant offered by the U.S. government if the donation will come in the form of agricultural machineries, farm implements and fertilizers instead of American surplus agricultural crop, a government official said yesterday.

National Food Authority [NFA] administrator Emil Ong said he suggested to Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra that instead of surplus agricultural products, the Philippine government should persuade the U.S. Senate to donate farm machineries and implements or fertilizers instead.

These forms of donations will be more beneficial to Filipino farmers, Ong stressed.

The U.S. Senate Monday voted against a House of Representatives bill allocating an additional \$200 million in economic aid to the Philippines for 1987. Instead, the Senate offered a \$600-million commodity aid in the form of surplus agricultural crops.

However, key Cabinet officials are reluctant to accept the Senate's counter offer of an agricultural commodity aid. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion said Tuesday that the Philippines is likely to reject the donations since the surplus commodities earmarked for donation will directly compete with major local agricultural products.

Mitra likewise promised farmer leaders in a dialog Monday that the government will not allow importation of major agricultural crops, particularly grains, since it could adversely affect the viability of local farmers.

"We will not import vital commodities to protect the farmers, even if these commodities are given to us for free," Mitra assured local farmers.

However, according to Ong, Mitra appeared receptive to a donation in the form of farm machineries, implements and fertilizers. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT TO PROBE RADYO NG BAYAN ANNOUNCERS

HK021135 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 2 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Malacanang will investigate reports that "Radyo ng Bayan," a government radio station, is being used by left-leaning announcers to slander the military.

Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran yesterday said the government will not allow the use of its facilities by people out "to put a wedge between the military and the civilian government."

Factoran was guest speaker at the Philippine Columbian in Paco, Manila when he was informed that certain "Radyo ng Bayan" announcers led by Doy del Castillo, vice-mayor of Marikina, were using their programs to extol the virtues of the New People's Army (NPA) and, at the same time, discredit the military.

The deputy executive secretary was also informed that Del Castillo even organized a movement seeking to oust Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from the Cabinet.

"That's despicable and very upsetting," Factoran said.

He called the management of "Radyo ng Bayan" "stupid" for allowing the use of government facilities to slander the military.

"I'll have that immediately investigated," Factoran said.

He did not, however, say what disciplinary action the government would impose on the station management and the radio announcers involved in the alleged anti-military campaign.

CON-COM APPROVES MAY NATIONAL, LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK021117 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 86 p 24

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The Constitution Commission (Con-Com) yesterday overwhelmingly approved (34-1) the holding of national and local elections simultaneously on the second Monday of May next year.

The Con-Com however gave President Corazon C. Aquino "flexibility" to set for another day during the same year the holding of national elections.

The Con-Com also started deliberation on the proposal that would in effect legitimize the Aquino government by granting President Aquino and Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel a six-year term of office starting last Feb 25.

The national elections will be for the members of Senate and House of Representatives. The local elections will be for officials of cities, towns, and provinces; barangay posts are not included.

Commissioner Hilario Davide Jr., author of the provision, said national and local elections should be synchronized.

And despite the flexibility given to the president, Davide added that President Aquino will most likely call for the holding of simultaneous elections.

In fixing the date for the national and local elections, the Con-Com said "This is the final act that would restore full constitutional government in the country."

The Con-Com yesterday started deliberating on its last item the transitory provisions.

The committee on amendment and transitory provisions chaired by Commissioner Jose Suarez recommended the fixing of the terms of office of President Aquino and Vice-President Laurel to six years starting on the noon of Feb 25, 1986 when Aquino and Laurel took their oaths of office. It will end on Feb 25, 1992.

Suarez said the Supreme Court has resolved three cases questioning the legitimacy of the Aquino government and ruled that this is a de jure government for two main reasons. First, Aquino and Laurel ran for their respective positions in the snap elections in February and were legitimately installed by the people. The result of such election was declared by the defunct Batasang Pambansa in favor of former President Marcos and his running mate Arturo Tolentino, but this was repudiated by the people who instead installed the incumbents. Second, the incumbent President and Vice-President took their oaths of office on Feb. 25, 1986.

These circumstances were deemed conclusive and the people intended to grant the incumbent a six-year term.

Suarez added that the intention of the provision is to give Aquino and Laurel exactly six years and no reelection thereafter.

The committee also submitted the adoption of this provision: "Any writ of sequestration, freeze, search and seizure orders issued or which may be issued in relation to the recovery of ill-gotten wealth shall continue to be operative within six months after the first Congress convenes. However, Congress, in the national interest and as certified by the President may extend said period."

According to Suarez, this provision is the result of numerous meetings between the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) and the public. The main issue, he said, revolves around the manner by which the PCGG exercises its broad powers of sequestration and the authority to pursue the ill-gotten wealth amassed by deposed President Marcos, his relatives and cronies.

Approves Armed Forces Provisions

HK011509 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 15

[Excerpt] The Con-Com concluded its deliberations on the articles on general provisions and approved it on second reading.

Among the important provisions approved for incorporation in the new charter are:

--The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] shall be insulated from partisan politics. No member of the military shall engage directly or indirectly in any partisan political activity except to vote.

-- The AFP is the protector of the people and the state. Its goal is to secure the sovereignty of the state and the integrity of the national territory.

-- It shall be composed of a citizen's armed force which shall undergo military training and serve as may be provided by law. It shall keep a regular force necessary for the security of the state.

-- All officers and members of the AFP shall take a solemn oath or affirmation to uphold and defend the Constitution.

--Professionalism in the armed forces and adequate remunerations and benefits of its members shall be a prime concern of the state.

Rejects Dismantling of CHDF

HK030201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] yesterday [2 October] rejected moves to dissolve the paramilitary forces of the government. Included in the move would have been the more than 70,000 members of the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] provided for under Executive Order No 1012 issued by the former president. The CHDF was organized as community protection groups against terrorists in the countryside, far from protective mantle of the police and the military forces. The same provision called for the dismantling of all private armies and all other armed groups being maintained by private individuals. The Con-Com also authorized the president to convert the CHDF into a regular unit. The vote on the important provision was 18 in favor, 9 against, and 5 abstaining. The authors of the proposal on the CHDF were commissioners Blas Ople and Christian Monsod.

NACIONALISTA PARTY LEADERS AGREE TO REUNITE

HK021255 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] The return of the 79-year-old Nacionalista Party (NP) as a dominant political force loomed yesterday following reports that original NP leaders in all party levels have agreed to reunite.

This development is expected to trigger a realignment of political forces as prominent NPs are now serving in various capacities in the Aquino government.

Meeting for the past two weeks to formalize the reunification and set the date for a homecoming to be followed by a national convention, were NP executive vice president Isidro Rodriguez, former speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., and other party leaders, reports said.

Meanwhile, Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. said he would leave to President Aquino the decision to form a coalition party to prevent a breakup among political groups supporting the administration.

Pimentel was commenting on a report that a brother of President Aquino and some Cabinet members will form a new party to be headed by the President.

On the proposed coalition of the Philipino Democratic Party Lakas ng Bayan (PDP Laban) [Philippine Democratic Party -- Strength of the Nation] with a Liberal Party (LP) wing, headed by former senator Jovito Salonga, Pimentel said he would welcome it anytime.

Pimentel also said Mrs. Aquino is not bound to support local officers-in-charge designated by his ministry. According to him, the President will probably support candidates of her choice.

NP leaders recalled that former president Ferdinand Marcos bolted the Liberal Party (LP) in 1965 and took his oath as NP before Laurel, who supported Marcos' bid for the presidency under the NP banner in the 1965 election, despite objections of top party leaders.

However, Marcos abandoned the NP in later years and formed his own party, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL). The NP was virtually disbanded, although a Laurel wing managed to oppose the Marcos administration during the martial law years.

Present at the NP meeting were former assemblyman Gonzalo Puyat III and old NPs like former speaker Nicanor Yniguez and former deputy prime minister Jose A. Rono.

It could not be ascertained whether Yniguez and Rono would junk the KBL.

CHAIRMAN DESCRIBES GOALS OF NEW SOCIALIST PARTY

HK010921 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA (SUNDAY MAGAZINE) in English 28 Sep 86 pp 11, 12

[By Ike Suarez]

[Excerpts] Dr Francisco Nemenzo is a chain-smoking professor who teaches political science at the college of Social Science and Philosophy of the University of the Philippines. Schooled at the University of Manchester in English, he is an expert in political theory, political history and socialist ideas.

Apart from teaching at the state university, he is also chairman of BISIG or Bukluran sa Ikauunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa [Alliance for the Advancement of Socialist Ideology and Action]. Formally launched last May 24 and 25 at the Claret School in Quezon City, it is a coalition of 22 cause-oriented organizations. It advocates a Philippine path to socialism. It believes that once such a social system is established, the country's economic development will at last be achieved even as wealth in the country will be more evenly distributed. It is convinced that this can be done without Filipinos having to sacrifice their civil liberties as the peoples of the Eastern European countries and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did.

Unlike other groups which are also part of the Philippine Left, BISIG does not believe that the country must first go through the "national democratic" stage before socialism can finally be achieved. It does not think that the Philippines is a semi-feudal country whose development into a capitalist one has been stunted by U.S. imperialism.

Instead, it believes that the Philippines is a predominantly capitalist country with fetters of feudalism. Like their other colleagues, it believes that the country is a neo-colony of the United States. But it adds that this is because the U.S. controls the country's economy with the collaboration of Filipino capitalists.

Thus, for BISIG, the Philippines need not be a "national democracy." Since the country is already predominantly capitalists, no intermediate stage is required before it can become a socialist country.

Like all groups committed to an ideological cause, BISIG knows that it must organize Filipinos to rally around its banner for the attainment of its vision. This it has to begun to do through its affiliate organizations such as the National Association of Trade Unions, the Filipino Socialist Movement, and the Christian Democratic Alliance.

BISIG realizes though that its vision of a Philippine style of socialism is unfamiliar to many Filipinos. It knows that before it can organize people for action, it must first convince them of the viability of its program. Its main thrust is the selling of its alternative social system in the marketplace of ideas. Like other cause-oriented groups, it also engages in organizational and political work. However, these are rated second in importance to its educational effort.

"In line with this," Nemenzo says, "BISIG is currently training its members to argue the case for socialism." Once they are trained, they will then propagate the idea of this social system in various places such as universities and trade unions. They will explain why they believe this is a viable way to solve the country's social, economic, and political problems. They will also clarify what they perceive to be misconceptions about this social system.

Despite its ideological differences with BAYAN [New People's Alliance] and other groups which style themselves as "national democrats," BISIG will not regard them as political antagonists. Instead, it will try to engage in common action with them on issues which it believes affect the interests of the Filipino people. It will also try to work with other cause-oriented organizations such as BANDILA [People's Unity in Spirit and Vision] whose members consider themselves as "social democrats" or "liberal democrats."

Nemenzo explains that BISIG must forge a principled united front with other cause-oriented groups to help preserve the "democratic space" which the Aquino government offers. This it must do also to effectively counteract the policies drawn up by conservatives in her administration. Thus, it will link up with BAYAN, BANDILA, and similar political groups whenever the need occurs.

Nemenzo admits that a large part of local agriculture is governed by feudal relationships between landlords and tenants. But he adds that these relationships are subordinate to the capitalist mode of production. He states that all studies of rice production in the country show that landless agricultural workers sell their labor to tenants. These laborers are in the majority rice-producing areas, even in places where tenancy is high. The same case exists in provinces where sugar, coconuts, and other cash crops are grown. Thus, he says capitalism and not feudalism is dominant.

Nemenzo argues that local capitalists are dependent on foreign capitalists for continued profits. This case applies also to Filipino industrialists who must rely on inputs from abroad even as many of them have joint ventures with foreign partners. Since this is so, the BISIG chairman concludes that domestic capitalism is the social base of imperialism. National democrats, on the other hand, say that feudalism is the social base of imperialism.

Nemenzo asserts that because capitalism is the dominant mode of production, the Philippines is not a semi-feudal country but a capitalist one. Thus, the social question to be resolved by the Philippine Left is not merely "democratic anti-feudal" but also "socialist anti-capitalist."

"Capitalism thrives on exploitation. Its logic is that of profit. Its morality is that of self-interest," declares Nemenzo. He claims that in contrast, socialism stresses the cooperative rather than the selfish nature of human beings. This it does by eliminating the conditions that promote self-centered lust for property.

Nemenzo explains that under a socialist order, the instruments of production in the Philippines such as factories and farms will be socially owned. Instead of being managed for profit, they will be managed to meet the needs of the people. The incomes earned from these enterprises will no longer be taken as profits by capitalists. They will go instead to the workers in terms of higher wages. They will also be reinvested in new ventures to generate more employment.

Social ownership of the means of production does not imply that all enterprises will be under state control, the BISIG chairman states. For Philippine-style socialism, his group seeks to avoid the overly centralized and bureaucratic societies found in many socialist countries such as the USSR. As a result, there will be many ways by which the economy will become socialist.

"There will be enterprises owned by cooperatives, enterprises owned by trade unions, and enterprises owned by the government, Nemenzo says. According to him, ownership of concerns will depend on the kind of management needed to make them efficient.

Among the enterprises to be owned by cooperatives are agricultural plantations and mass media outfits. Among those to be owned by trade unions, on the other hand, are many of the industrial plants. Industries which are monopolistic in character will be owned by the government. Among these are public utilities such as light and water.

Private properties to be placed under public ownership will be those used for economic production, requiring collective labor. Other forms of private property, however, will not be socialized. This would include instruments of production such as fishing rods and carpentry tools which in the view of the left are not used to exploit labor.

Owners of enterprises which will be placed under public ownership will be compensated for their losses, assures the BISIG chairman. But the manner of paying them still has to be determined. "Perhaps they will be paid with long-term bonds" he says.

Former capitalists will still be allowed to earn a living as managers, according to Nemenzo. However, if they find the new order unacceptable, they will be free to leave the country. But the money they will be allowed to take out with them will only be enough for their personal needs. [passage omitted]

A different kind of land reform will be introduced in the type of society BISIG hopes for. Nemenzo explains that this is because a "land to the tiller" policy contradicts the socialist principle of public ownership of the means of social production. In place of this, land will be viewed as the common heritage of the Filipino people. Thus, ownership of agricultural lands will not be transferred to tenants. Instead, they will be under the control of peasants' and rural workers' cooperatives. Like industrial concerns, these will have autonomous councils which make management decisions based on broad guidelines issued by regional and national planning bodies.

While the socialist economy is still being constructed, the informal economy will be allowed to exist. Small businessmen will also not be forced out of business. However, they will be encouraged form cooperatives.

The socialist economy envisioned by BISIG will not be dependent on world markets for progress. Instead, it will be inward looking. As a result, the purchasing power of Filipinos will have to be strong. Thus, steps will be taken by economic planners to ensure that workers will be paid good wages.

The political system to complement the economy will be a multi-party one. Parties opposed to socialism will be allowed to exist as long as they neither seek foreign aid or espouse the violent overthrow of the government, states Nemenzo. "And if an anti-socialist party wins in the elections," he adds, "the will of the people will be respected."

Most of the parties though will be for socialism and will advocate different ways to achieve this. Their task will be to further politicize and organize citizens to wield effective power. With this setup, BISIG hopes to prevent ordinary citizens from becoming indifferent to politics as is usually the case in other socialist countries.

A socialist Philippines will not mean that it will also be a police state, promises Nemenzo. According to him, a politicized citizenry that is well-informed, well-organized, and well-armed will ensure that this will not happen.

The military will be small in numbers in a socialist Philippines, says the BISIG chairman. As a result, it will be prevented from becoming the all-powerful institution that keeps watch on citizens. Though it will be a highly-professional force, it will have no infantry. Instead, the task of being footsoldiers will be assigned to people's militias which will be numerous enough to check the regular soldiers. As an added safe-guard, access to arms will be democratized.

According to Nemenzo, members of various sectors of society will be encouraged in a socialist Philippines to organize themselves. Their organizations will not be merely fronts for political parties. Instead, they will be popular and independent bodies that will be powerful enough to resist encroachments against civil liberties.

Ownership of the mass media too will not be limited to the state. Political parties and groups, communities, and sectors of society will be free to own their respective newspapers and broadcasting facilities. However, they should not be owned by individuals or used as venues for foreign intervention. In all of these entities, the right to dissent will be respected.

Nemenzo states that the individual will not be subordinate to the state in socialist Philippines. He asserts that this will be because there will be a constant check to ensure that material welfare is not substituted for human development. "The regimentation of life, the loss of a sense of humor, the imposition of a puritanical life-style, the death of affection and romantic love, the breakup of the family are not the logical outcomes of socialism. And they ought not to be," he declares.

Towards this end, the government will support but not control education. Though schools will be subsidized by the state, it will not mean that their administration will also be in the state's hands. Students will be taught to be good citizens in a socialist society, but their schools will not become conduits for government propaganda. In higher institutions of learning, ideological debates will be encouraged.

As in the present-day Philippines, the Filipino family will be regarded as the basic unit of socialist society. "Economic progress and political freedom under socialism allow each family to develop mutually enduring relations unencumbered by the pressure of poverty and oppression," Nemenzo asserts.

Meanwhile, art will not be subjected to state censorship as in most socialist states. There will be no dictation on artists on the "correct aesthetic line" for them to follow. Instead, they will have full control over art even as popular forms of art will be encouraged by the government.

Freedom of religion will be respected in the social system BISIG advocates, Nemenzo promises. He admits that in the past, socialists were hostile to institutionalized religion. This was because they saw it as a bastion of reaction which made the masses resigned to their miserable existence.

Recent developments, however, have shown that the Church can be part of the struggle for social justice. Thus, there is no more ground for modern-day socialists to be hostile towards institutionalized religion.

Nemenzo states that present conditions have made it viable to work peacefully for the attainment of socialism. But he adds that one cannot be dogmatic about the manner through which it can at last be realized. "Whether or not the people will have to stage a revolution in order that this social order may be born," he explains, "will depend on the reaction of the ruling classes and the alignment of forces in society."

In the meantime, BISIG members will try to propagate the socialist consciousness among Filipinos. But are they dreamers? "All social revolutionaries are," Nemenzo replies.

MANILA MUSLIMS BLAME POLICE FOR 'SALVAGINGS'

HK021325 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Muslim community in Manila today blamed the Western Police District (WPD) for the tense situation in Quiapo particularly near the Muslim Center on Carlos Palanca (formerly Echague) Street, where many mysterious killings recently took place.

Muslim leaders have repeatedly denounced alleged "salvagings" (executions) by policemen an act of vengeance for the slaying of a Manila traffic policeman last week.

Since the death of Pfc. Reynaldo Balasia, three killings involving Muslims have followed.

Police officials, however, claimed that all the three incidents were legitimate encounters between lawmen and underworld characters operating in Quiapo.

The other day, 200 Muslims trooped to the Manila City Hall to denounce the alleged summary execution of Muslims.

Top police officials and representatives of the Muslim groups discussed the problem in dialogue.

Muslims leaders this morning revealed continued police operations in Quiapo, but no explanation has been made on the mysterious disappearance of other Muslims.

Police were quick to deny that they have nothing to do with the alleged kidnaping of Muslims.

The presence of lawmen in the area is within normal operating procedures in follow-up missions, police said.

The situation in the area has become tensed since three days ago with several Muslims publicly announcing their plans to avenge the alleged mysterious killings and that the next victims would be Christians.

Because of this development, ranking police officials have suggested that Muslim policemen be assigned to Quiapo. [passage omitted]

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